

The Intelligencer.

Death of General James S. Wheat.

The critical condition of General Wheat's health was announced yesterday morning. He lingered on until noon, at which hour he died after an illness of fourteen months' duration. Since Saturday last his sufferings have been especially severe, and no doubt death came at last as a happy relief. He retained his consciousness up to the last, except at occasional intervals when under the influence of opiates. Throughout his protracted confinement he maintained almost uninterruptedly the clear use of his mental faculties, and during much of his time was a constant reader of books and papers.

General Wheat was born in the District of Columbia on the 9th of May, 1810, and consequently was in his 65th year. He came to this city over forty years ago, somewhere about 1830 or 1832, and during much of that time he was a prominent citizen in our midst. He began his law career here, and for a generation, we may say, has held an influential position at the bar. For many years he was the attorney of the Baltimore & Ohio road. He was also Attorney-General of the State of Virginia under the restored government in 1861, holding that position together with the office of Adjutant-General. Many years ago he was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and still later was one of the embassy sent to Richmond by this city to defend her interests in her struggle with the Baltimore & Ohio road.

Gen'l Wheat was a man of fine attainments as a professional man, not only in law and law literature but likewise in general information. He was a thoroughly intellectual man and devoted to every appreciative of choice reading. His conversational powers were of a high order and his memory something remarkable. He was known to all men for his genial social qualities and was popular with all classes. Under all circumstances of his life he was noted for his gentlemanly bearing. This quality was instinctive with him and was a leading feature of his character. He knew his rights at the bar and defended them with spirit and ability, but always within the bounds of propriety. Especially he was known for his disposition to avoid everything like scurrility in the argument of a case. He always spoke with clearness, and at times with great power before a jury. He prepared his papers with marked precision and handled all the points of a case with method and minute care. So much so that he was a favorite speaker with those of listening to law arguments.

Gen. WHEAT had a decided taste for military life. He was captain of the "Blues," a volunteer company of this city, as far back as 1838. He was afterwards made Colonel of the Fourth Virginia militia, and still later a Brigadier-General of militia. During the war, at the time of the Jones raid, he commanded an expedition of our Home Guards, comprising two regiments, into the interior of the State. He also had command of the troops that were sent to the Ohio side to meet John Morgan's force at the time it was in this vicinity.

There is much to what we might say of Gen. Wheat in addition to the foregoing remarks, but it would hardly be of interest to the general reader. He was not known throughout the State as a politician. He was rarely a candidate for public positions, and did not seek them. He despised demagoguery, and had a decided aversion to cheap notoriety. His last public position was that of a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1872. He was a useful member of that body. Had he been chosen to seek or accept other positions he could have had them, but he preferred the quieter walks of his profession. It was in the midst of his professional labors, during the session of the United States Court in the summer of 1873, that he was stricken down with the disease of which he died. He bore up under his long illness with remarkable fortitude and more than once expressed his perfect resignation to whatever might happen. He died in the faith of the Episcopal Church and was ministered to through his sickness by the Revs. Messrs. TOWNSEND and CLARK. His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon next under the auspices of the Virginia Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which organization he has been a member since 1830.

The Situation at New Orleans.

The surrender of the McEnery government is announced this morning. This event follows event. A good deal has happened at New Orleans within a few days. The chronicle of incidents reminds one of that memorable week in which a certain individual wooed on Sunday, married on Monday, lost his wife on Tuesday, buried her on Wednesday, took sick himself on Thursday, died on Friday, and was buried on Saturday. It also recalls that well-known couple reading,

"If so soon I am done for,  
What was I begun for?"

And yet, rapid as have been the acts in the tragedy that has occurred, they have nevertheless awakened throughout the country a most profound feeling. The intelligent people of the United States understand better than they ever did before the deplorable condition of affairs existing in Louisiana, and there is no good reason to hope that one of the first acts of Congress in December next will be to order a new election in that State, and give the people a chance to choose a government free from all corrupt or intimidating influences.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Nomination of a Candidate for Congress yesterday at Steubenville.

(Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.)

Pursuant to a call in the Ohio Valley News the Prohibitionists of the 16th Congressional District of Ohio met in Convention at Steubenville to-day to consider the propriety of nominating a candidate for Congress. The delegates met in Garrett Hall at 2 p. m. F. F. Cox of Xenia was chosen president and J. J. Ashenburt of Martins Ferry, Secy. No committee was appointed. Mr. B. Bone offered the following resolutions, viz. Resolved, that we will not compromise with any party or persons that are not in accord with the Prohibition National platform.

Mr. James Blackburn of Island Creek spoke in favor of the Convention.

Mr. Taylor, of Guernsey county, addressed the convention at some length. He said that we were marching toward prohibition. In 1851 license was voted down in Ohio, and it was not until the same influence, by the entire whisky empire, who thought that if license was defeated they would have free trade in whisky. Strong liquor laws have since been passed, and the temperance cause has made rapid strides in Ohio. This, too, despite the money that has been poured out against it. The speaker wanted prohibition, but, said he, how can we get it? The present Constitution does not give us that privilege. He thought the temperance resolution of the Republican Congressional Convention of 1860 was as strong as any statute in the State could be made. He had attended that convention, and urged the passage of a strong temperance resolution. He was told it would kill the Republican party. He replied, "let it die, if a temperance plank kills it. The Republican party is the only party in the West that has ever taken advanced ground on the temperance question. For this cause some Republicans have deserted it and gone over to the Democracy. My voice, therefore, is in favor of standing by the party in this contest that comes nearest our principles. I am in favor of concentrating the vote for the purpose of electing a man in part at least our victory."

At the close of Mr. Taylor's remarks, Mr. Ashenburt reported a set of resolutions which were put to vote and lost.

Mr. Bone nominated Rev. W. T. Meloy as candidate for Congress. Mr. Meloy declined nomination. The speaker then declared that if the Republican Convention at Baltimore had not taken the ground it did in favor of temperance he would accept the present nomination. But after the declaration that was made at Baltimore he could not accept it. In his opinion the best thing to do was to support the nomination made at Baltimore.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Meloy introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That we do not deem it advisable to nominate a candidate for Congress in the 16th District.

The resolution was lost by the following vote, viz:

Ayes—Ashenburt, Meloy, Milner and Armstrong.

Nays—Bone, Frisell, Blackburn, Hindman and Bashor.

The President repeatedly asked the Convention what their will was in the matter of a nomination. Mr. Ashenburt made a short but stirring speech in advocacy of no nomination. Mr. Bone, however, again nominated Mr. Meloy, who at this stage of the proceedings declined again. Whereupon a delegate nominated the Rev. James Day, of New Athens, Harrison county, who not being present, made of course decline, but who will probably be heard from in due season. And thus the Convention having finished its mission adjourned sine die.

Republican Convention in Tyler County.

MIDDLEBURGH, W. VA., Sept. 12.

Editors of the Intelligencer:

A Republican Convention was held here to-day. Hon. Anthony Smith was elected President, and O. W. O. Hardesty, Secretary. On motion the votes cast for Judge Loomis, in 1872, in the respective districts, were adopted as the basis of representation. The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for the House of Delegates. The following persons were placed in nomination; namely, Hon. W. I. Boreman, J. J. Hickman, John C. Parker, William M. Howell and D. F. Pugh. The first named declined, the second having been withdrawn, on motion D. F. Pugh was nominated by acclamation.

W. I. Boreman being invited and called for by the Convention, came forward and made a brief speech on some of the political questions and events of the day. John C. Parker, T. J. Hugus and others also made remarks.

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention requests Judge George Loomis to consent to become a candidate for the State Senate in the Fourth Senatorial District.

On motion, the Convention was instructed to send copies of the proceedings of this Convention to the State Journal and Wheeling Intelligencer.

ANTHONY SMITH, President.  
O. W. O. HARDESTY, Secretary.

THE only unquestioned "disclosures" which have attended the entire controversy involve the revelation of unsuspected weakness in Mr. Beecher's character—or moral cowardice, of a tendency to use words in non natural senses, of surprising ignorance of human character, and of amazing preferences for rather worthless people. The undoubted proof which has been given of the existence of such failings, joined with a morbid and dangerous habit of mixing up the most solemn with the most trivial, will doubtless seriously influence Mr. Beecher's future influence as a great religious teacher. But it will need something much more convincing and far less replete with obvious malice and filthy suggestion than this last statement of Mr. Moulton to put an end to that influence altogether.—New York Times.

For the first time in Pennsylvania there is to be no election this year in October.

Under the new Constitution it takes place on Tuesday, the 3d day of November. In consequence of this change there will not be such general curiosity throughout the nation concerning politics in that State, whose decision in October always has had a bearing upon the results in other States. This year Pennsylvania will vote on the same day with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and a dozen other States.

STREUBERVILLE talks of a \$10,000 horse race in October.

A Series of Questions Addressed to the Hon. Charles James Faulkner.

(GRAFTON, WEST VIRGINIA, September 10th, 1874.)

Editors of the Intelligencer.

Hon. Charles James Faulkner is to address the people of Taylor county, at Pruntytown next Monday. Mr. Faulkner seems anxious to reconcile the Democracy of Taylor. Pruntytown is the home of Hon. B. F. Martin, whom it is said, Patrick Donohue of this county, who is now at Piedmont, and unless something be done to conciliate Martin's friends, they will vote against him. Judge Camden spoke at Pruntytown on the 1st inst., and endeavored to heal the wounds, but he only irritated them and left them worse than before. And now Mr. Faulkner himself is to try what can be done. We are all anxious to know what defense he will make. Let Mr. Faulkner should fail to tell us of things about which we are anxious, we submit to him the following questions:

1st. Did you, in your speech at Moorefield on the 1st day of September, 1874, say that you had succeeded in breaking up the "rascally ring" at Piedmont or words to that effect?

2d. Were those remarks made with a view of showing that the Martin party was a "rascally ring"?

3d. How many delegates did you hire to go to the Piedmont Convention in your interest?

4th. Did you buy a pair of horses at Grafton, from Henry Compton, before the Piedmont Convention to be used in bringing delegates to the Piedmont Convention?

5th. How much money did you furnish Hood Worthington, of Cranberry Summit, with which to gather up and bring in the delegates from Preston, Tucker, Marion and Monongalia counties?

6th. How much money did you furnish "Phil Donohue" of this county, with which to pay the expense of Faulkner delegates to the Piedmont Convention?

7th. How much money did you furnish Phil. Showers, of Berkeley, to take to the counties of Hampshire and Hardy with which to pay the expense of delegates to the Piedmont Convention?

8. Is Hood Worthington still keeping the Oxton horses for you at Cranberry Summit, or did you give them to him for services rendered?

9. Did you represent at the Piedmont Convention that Webster county had held a Convention and elected you for it?

10. Do you claim and receive the vote of Webster county in said Convention, and if so, is it true that Webster county did instruct for you?

These questions the people of Taylor county expect to be answered at Pruntytown on Monday. They demand a direct and unequivocal answer. No one can answer them so readily and correctly as Mr. Faulkner. When these shall have been satisfactorily disposed of I shall submit others. The answer to these questions will doubtless furnish interesting reading matter, which I will furnish your readers.

X.

A COMMITTEE of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have just finished an examination into its affairs, claim that the investigation established the fact that the assets of the Company are worth \$118,953,405 08 over and above its bonded and other indebtedness, and deducting the amount of the capital stock issued to December 31, 1873, leave a surplus value of \$50,810,930 08, making each share of stock represent \$57 28, excluding any increased value in the coal interests held by the Company, and that each mile of single track represents \$45,346, while on the books of the Company it shows but \$19,728 59.

THE disheartened Cincinnati Enquirer sings out: "Nothing is lacking to the completion of the folly of the Democracy South but a speech from Jefferson Davis."

Episcopal Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The Episcopal Convention reassembled at 9:30 o'clock this morning. After the usual religious exercises, the testimony of the Bishop was read and signed, occupying the entire morning session. Up to noon to-day no reply had been received from Dr. Seymour to a dispatch sent to him notifying him of his election.

The afternoon session of the Episcopal Convention was mainly devoted to the reception of reports from the various boards and committees.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance against the diocese of \$2,208.

The Chancellor submitted a report detailing the action in the Obeney case, and said that gentleman was degraded in the eyes of the church, notwithstanding the judgment of the court held to the contrary.

The following were elected Deputies to the General Convention: Dr. Samuel Chase, Dr. Clinton Locke, Rev. Edward Sullivan, S. Corning Judd, F. Stahl, Judge L. B. Otis, W. F. Whitehouse, Rev. Sidney Corbit.

After the transaction of some other routine business the Convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Up to the hour of adjournment no response had been received from Dr. Seymour to the notification of his election as bishop.

A resolution providing for the further prosecution of the Obeney case in the Supreme Court, and certifying in service the committee now having the matter in charge, was adopted with great unanimity.

OMAHA.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

OMAHA, Sept. 17.—An unknown man was run over and killed by a transfer train at the depot last night. It is supposed that he was trying to steal a ride across the river.

DEATH OF HEAD CHIEF OF THE PAWNEES.

Peter Larshar, head chief of the Pawnee Indians, died on Saturday last at the reservation from the effects of a gunshot wound.

STOCK FOR CHICAGO.

Fifty-three cars of stock have left here within two days for Chicago, and another large lot leaves to-morrow.

RETURNING EMIGRANTS.

One hundred and fifty emigrants returning from California arrived here to-day.

Bank Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—A Wells Fargo dispatch says a bank there was robbed this morning by five men. The President of the bank and family were gagged. The robbers took from the safe, which the Cashier was compelled to open, \$50,000, mostly in currency. \$5,000 is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

(By the Western Union Line.)

Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe Sts.

NEW ORLEANS.

Surrender of the McEnery Government.

Gen. Brookes in Command of the City.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOV. McENERY.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from New Orleans, dated midnight last night, states that General Brookes has just concluded a two hours interview with Governor McEnery, Lieutenant Governor Penn, Robert H. Marr and D. F. Cagle. In the conversation he informed them that the State administration must be restored to its original position, the arms taken from the State arsenal returned, and that the status previous to the revolution must be again resumed. He guaranteed freedom from arrest to those engaged in the recent outbreak, and peace throughout every part of the State. The gentlemen stated that they would instantly submit to any such demand from the Federal Government, impressing it upon the Governor that no show of force was necessary. They insisted that neither Kellogg nor his government could hold one inch of Louisiana territory one instant, but acknowledged not only their inability but total lack of desire to resist the mandate of the National Executive.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The Associated Press called on Gen. Brookes and Governor McEnery this morning relative to the Herald's report of the interview between them, and the substantial agreement by McEnery to surrender to the Federal authorities. Both of these gentlemen stated that no such agreement was made.

McEnery, Penn, Ogden, Marr and other leaders have assured General Brookes that there is no thought of a conflict on their part with the military of the Federal Government.

The city is very quiet and there is no change in the situation since yesterday other than incident to the process of organizing a new State government. Mr. Hubbard, the State Treasurer, has not been interfered with.

RESTORATION OF ARMS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—There has been consultation to-day between the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and officers of the lawful administration, together with a number of prominent citizens, to receive and consider certain propositions of Gen. Brookes. These propositions demand the retirement of all arms from the streets and the return of the arms to the arsenal. These propositions have been accepted to as will be seen by the following orders.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1874.

General Orders No. 7:

1. The State troops now under arms will be at once retired to their homes.

2. The arms captured from the usurpation will be carried and deposited in the Central station or at the Third Precinct, and there to remain until they are returned to the owners or below Canal street.

3. Artillery horses and other public property captured will be carried and deposited in the Central Station.

4. All private arms purchased by citizens will be taken to the respective owners and returned to them.

5. Superintendent Boylan will continue the work of organizing the police and policing the city. He will accept for the public property, arms, etc., turned over to him.

6. Gen. Ogden, commanding the State forces is charged with the execution of this order. By command of

JOHN McENERY,  
Governor and Commander in Chief.  
E. JOHN ELLIS,  
Colonel and A. G.

THE McENERY GOVERNMENT WILLING TO SURRENDER.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The war is over as shown by the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1874.

[Circular]

John McEnery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves respectively Governor and Lieutenant Governor, have been accompanied by Lieutenant Wallace and Row to the Executive office at the St. Louis Hotel. Immediately upon the entrance of General Brookes Governors McEnery and Penn advanced, and shaking hands with them, introduced the three Federal officers to the State and city citizens present. Governor McEnery then stated to General Brookes that he gave him possession of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. General Brookes merely bowed in acceptance, and the Governor ruled to him the following address:

General Brookes.

As the lawful and acting Governor of the State, I surrender to you as the representative of the Government, and the remainder of the property of this city is longed to the State. This surrender is in response to a formal demand of General Brookes, for such surrender, or to accept as an alternative the leaving of war upon our Government by the military forces of the United States. Under his command, as I have already said to Gen. Brookes, we have neither the power nor inclination to resist the Government of the United States. Sir, I transfer to you the people of the State, and I trust and believe that you will give protection to all classes of our citizens ruled and ruled by a corrupt usurpation presided over by Mr. Kellogg. Our people could bear no more wrong, tyranny, annoyance and insult, but usurpation no longer, and they arose in their might, swept it from existence and installed in authority the rightful government, of which I am the head. All lovers of liberty throughout the Union must admit the patriotism that aroused our people to act as one man and throw off the yoke of this odious usurpation. I know as a soldier you have but to obey the orders of the government of the United States, but I feel that you will temper your military control of affairs with moderation and in all things exhibit that integrity of purpose characteristic of officers of the army. I now turn over to you, sir, the capital and other property of the State under my charge.

JOHN McENERY.

At the conclusion of this address, Gen. Brookes was seated in the office and requested from Lieut. Governor Penn, a statement of all the records, etc., which

WASHINGTON.

VIGOROUS PREPARATIONS TO REINSTATE THE KELLUOG GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Orders have been issued to the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry to proceed to New Orleans. The excitement here has somewhat subsided, and it is not believed in official circles that the Penn party will offer any resistance to the government forces under any circumstances. Orders have also been issued for the troops in Fort Monroe to hold themselves in readiness for service in Louisiana. It is supposed that about 5,000 troops can be concentrated in Louisiana within a week or ten days.

The President had a conference to-day with Admiral Reynolds on the subject of war vessels to be sent to New Orleans. A dispatch from Secretary Belknap says: The officers composing the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, heartily endorse the President's action concerning Louisiana. A New York merchant writes to the Atlantic City Standard that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been sold there to organized bodies in the Southern States. Marshal Packard telegraphs to the Attorney General, and says that matters remain as yesterday. The leaders of the mob are endeavoring to restrain violence, but the effect at the North. Several Parolees Governments have been overthrown by the league. Packard also says the insurgents apprehend an attack on the State House were out in strong force all night.

The Post Master General says there is no obstruction to the mails in Louisiana.

TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Attorney General Williams has received a large number of letters from United States marshals, attorneys, and others, representing a terrible condition of affairs in some portions of Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. There is not so much disturbance as heretofore in South Carolina. A correspondent says: "There is no safety for colored people. There are no complaints from Texas, North Carolina and Virginia. It is supposed in official quarters that white men are engaged for aggressive purposes are widespread in the South, and these men are more serious than many suppose, and require prompt attention, especially in Louisiana."

COLUMBUS IN GAIN DRESS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.—The city presents a beautiful appearance to night at various points on High street. Arches of Chinese lanterns span the street, colored lights are burning at various points, and places of business are handsomely lighted. The streets are thronged by thousands. Never since the war has such a display been made here. The City Hall, where the banquet is to be held, is brilliantly decorated and brilliantly illuminated. An immense corps de ballet of gowns and ornaments the front of the city building so that it can be seen a long distance. The lobbies in the hall are also magnificently decorated. Caves are laid for 600 guests.

THE ARMY BANQUET.

The banquet to-night in honor of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was a complete affair. As many members of the Society left for home this afternoon the seats at the table were not all filled until General Sheridan invited the ladies in the gallery to occupy them.

The first toast of the evening was, "The President of the United States," which was eloquently responded to by ex Gov. Hayes. Among the other toasts were "The Army and Navy," responded to by General Sherman; "Our Sister Armies of the East and West," response by General Belknap; "The Memory of Gen. Thomas," response by General Crook.

THE TURF.

THE KENTUCKY RACES.

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 17.—The attendance of visitors at the Kentucky Association course was not so good as yesterday. The track was heavy.

First race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Pleasant; first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Second race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Third race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Fourth race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Fifth race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Sixth race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Seventh race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Eighth race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Ninth race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

Tenth race—Purse \$200, one and one-half miles. Winner, a colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, first, McGibben's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, second, Robinson's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, third, Richard's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fourth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, fifth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid, sixth, Dan's colt, 3 years old, by Asteroid.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 17.—Samuel J. Tilden has been nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention.

DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

The Convention resumed its session this morning and ex Governor Seymour, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

The Democratic party of New York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in the platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by the votes of the people of the Empire State, and endorsed by the National Convention of 1872. The Democratic party of New York, in the name of the people of the Empire State, and in the name of the people of the United States, demand the following resolutions:

1. Gold and silver are the only legal tender; no currency inconsistent with coin.

2. Steady steps toward specie payments; no steps backward.

3. Prompt payment of the public debt.

4. Revenue reform, federal taxation for revenue only, and no government partnership with protected monopolies.

5. Home rule to limit and localize most advantageously the powers entrusted to the public servants, municipal, state and federal.

6. Equal and exact justice to all men, no partial legislation, and no partial taxation.

7. A free press and no gag laws.

8. Free, even and uniform excise laws, and no compulsory laws.

9. Offenses of criminality enforced by better civil and criminal remedies, and no private use of public funds by public officers.

10. Corporations chartered by the State always superservable by the State in the interest of the people.

11. The State to be power responsible for all legislation within its power.

12. The Presidency a public trust, not private perquisite, and no third term.

13. Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democratic party of New York in Convention assembled, recognizing the independence and patriotism of the Liberal Republicans, who, preferring principle to party, shall unite with them in defeating the present State and National administration committed to their support and to the approval of all honest independent persons the foregoing platform and nominations of this Convention.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted, and the Convention balloted for a candidate for Governor. The first ballot resulted as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, 235; A. J. Parker, 128; casting 10.

On motion of Mr. Parker, Mr. Tilden was then made the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Alexander Casselman, Olin Thayer, of Rensselaer county; State Prison Inspector, George H. Wagner, of Yates county; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Theodore Miller, of Columbia county.

A State Committee was then appointed, and Theodore Miller adjourned.

Samuel J. Tilden was serenaded to-night.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—8:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, a lower barometer, stationary temperature, various winds, mostly from the southeast and southwest, partly cloudy weather and local coast rains.

Over the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest, a lower barometer, southeast to southwest winds and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes of temperature, followed in the western portions of these districts by northwesterly winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

Over the Upper Lake Region, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, cloudy weather and rain.

Over the Lower Lakes, northeast winds, veering to southeast, stationary temperature, lower barometer, cloudy, and possibly rainy weather.

Over New England, New York, and a portion of New Jersey, stationary and falling barometer, and temperature increasing northeast to southeast winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

Over the southern portion of the middle states, stationary barometer and temperature with various winds mostly from the southeast, cloudy weather and possibly rain.

Cautious signals continue at Peck Beach, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Seaside, Sandy Hook and New York, and are ordered for New Haven, New London, Woods Hole, Boston, Portland, Me., and Eastport.

—Wm. J. O'Brien and Thomas Swann were unanimously renominated for Congress Wednesday, the former in the Third and the latter in the Fourth District of Maryland.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

HAZARD'S ALLIED ACCOMPLISHES RETURNED TO PRISON.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The trial of the accomplices in the escape of Marshal Bazaine, was concluded at Grasse to-day. M. Lecharrier, defending Colonel Villetle, said his client's conduct in this matter was the most honorable incident of his career, and that Colonel Villetle was a type of chivalrous devotion to his chief. The counsel then proceeded to examine the evidence in regard to the escape, and argued that it was in exact accordance with the account given by Madame Bazaine.

The Judge delivered a lengthy explanatory judgment. He considered that escape by the rope was proved, but declared that Colonel Villetle assisted in the preparations. The warlords were adjudged guilty of negligence.

Rulle, one of the accused, who has not been arrested, and who did not appear for trial, was condemned in contumace to ten months' imprisonment. Colonel Villetle and Plantin were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each, and Glatoux to one month's imprisonment.

Universalist Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The proceedings of the Universalist General Convention were opened this morning with prayer, and the meeting was called to order by the chairman, General Olney Arnold, of Rhode Island.

Resolutions were passed deprecating the church in the United States for any other churches during the session of this body as likely to attract delegates from the convention, and as also being in direct opposition to an article of the by-laws.

A resolution was also adopted recognizing the opportunity afforded of serving the church in the United States, and recommending that the Board of Trustees appropriate \$2,000 for the needs of the society in that city, with leave to extend further aid if required, and that such sum be hereby appropriated.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Trustees submitted a series of resolutions, which were discussed at some length and finally adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted halling with satisfaction the work accomplished under the direction of the Board of Trustees in the United States, and recommending the Universalist name from dissonance, and the establishment of a Parish there. The Convention recognized the efficient services rendered by Rev. T. C. Ludlow, and declared that the change of the name of a Parish already in fellowship, so long as the object of its institution remains unchanged, did not affect its relation to the Convention. It was resolved that the action of the Convention, officially taken, in disciplining other clergymen or societies, should be regarded as conclusive, and respected accordingly by our entire Church until it has been reviewed by this Convention; and that a different course growing out of *ex parte* information is liable to result in serious damage to our cause, and should be avoided.

Vice President Wilson was present and invited to address the Convention, but excused.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Board of Trustees to secure necessary funds to erect an edifice at Washington, D. C., in the grounds to be given by the Norway Universalist Society of that city, to be consecrated in the year of the Centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and to be dedicated to the memory of the Rev. J. C. McMillan, of Buchtel University selected to deliver the annual sermon. The matter of amending the by-laws, so that the Convention should be held biennially instead of annually, was laid over until the next meeting of the Convention. The Convention then took a recess.

NEW YORK CITY.

INDICTED AS A DEFRAUDER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Geo. Ellis, ex-President of the late National Bank of Commonwealth, was indicted in the United States Circuit Court on the charge of misappropriating \$50,000 belonging to the bank, and for making or causing to be made, false entries in its books. Ellis was to have been tried on that indictment at the October term of Court, but his trial has been precluded by a pardon by the President.

A PROTEST FROM THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars adopted resolutions this morning protesting against the re-nomination of Gov. Dix, as his re-nomination must be regarded as a violation of the pledged faith of the Republican party, with the temperance men of the State, and a deliberate surrender to the demands of the liquor traffic and enemies of the Christian Sabbath.

HAYMEYER REPLIES TO KELLY.

Mayor Havemeyer gave to the press this evening his reply to Hon. John Kelly's letter of June 29th, addressed to the Mayor but published in the papers, and to charges which he says Mr. Kelly made against him in the city, and removed from office. The document covers fifty-two large closely written pages. It is mainly devoted to a personal quarrel between himself and Kelly, who he paints as a hypocrite swindling the public under garb of religion and honesty. He charges Kelly with defrauding the city while Mayor, out of \$30,000 and claims that he is prepared with the documents to prove the charges.

Those Chinese Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—The twenty-three Chinese women brought here by the steamer Japan, are held in custody under a writ of habeas corpus. The Supreme Court; of the State remanded them to the master of the ship, but as the construction of the treaty with China was involved, the matter was taken before the United States Circuit Court and is being argued there to-day.

—While a party of ladies and gentlemen were returning from Bells Mills, Pennsylvania, Thursday, in a hack, the vehicle upset on an embankment, killing John and Miss Hackenberry were killed.

—Chas. H. Ballard arranged in the superior court Boston, Thursday, the charge of robbing the Boylston National Bank in 1